# The Cimes

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1888

More Re-enforcements for Shafter. The situation in front of Santiago, as well as other important military considerations, is moving President McKinley to extreme efforts to place an overwhelming force on the south coast of Cuba without any loss of time. Shafter is to have eighteen thousand re-enforcements, which will bring his command up to forty thousand. It is probable that most of the new troops may not reach him until after he has taken Santiago, but this will not matter, as his present base of operations is a convenient one with reference to Porto Rico, as well as for necessary movements in the eastern part of Cuba.

fresh details can be made ready, and transports assembled, which will be in about ten days, General Miles will accompany the expedition and assume general command in the field. After the fall of Santiago, he will give General Shafter twenty thousand regulars and volunteers, which, added to ten thousand Cubans, is believed to be force sufficient to hold the captured position, to annihilate Pando, and to drive the last Spaniard out of the east. With the remaining twenty thousand Americans and ten thousand additional troops to be sent from the United States, General Miles will go to Porto Rico, unde convoy of a squadron of the Navy, and proceed to the reduction and occupation of that island.

It is believed that it will not take long to execute this movement and put Porto Rico finally in our possession. By the time that can be accomplished, the main Cuban army, under General Gomez, will have been armed, clothed and provisioned, and will be ready to co-operate in a movement against Havana. The attack upon Blanco's stronghold, which must come sooner or later, and the sooner the better, probably will mark the close of the war, if. indeed, conditions in Spain do not dictate a Spanish surrender before the

Things are moving now, and the Administration appears to be acting with a degree of vigor which cannot fail to meet with the approval of the country.

# Will Spain Surrender!

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes and a practical declaration of martial law immediately following, are strong indications that the end in Spain is near. The scenes of strife and disorder in the chambers just before the prorogation do not promise much for the success of the government program. which is believed to include the resignation of the Sagasta ministry and a temporary cabinet headed by Senor Gomazo, now minister of public works, whose only mission is to be the arrange

ment of peace with the United States. It is possible that the Republicans, who seem on the eve of an open dem onstration against the present regime and the monarchy, may hold themselves in check until they can take advantage of the surprise and grief which will fill Spain when the inexorable terms of this country have been disclosed. Sagasta and his colleagues have lied so persistently to the kingdom, on every fact, point and subject connected with the war and Spain's international relations. that there is actually little, if any, idea among the middle class, and none among the masses, that the only price at which peace can be bought is the abject surrender of all Spanish pretengions to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phil-

When that uncomfortable situation develops, and it is realized on the peninsula that these demands form an American sine qua non, there is little room to expect that the inevitable will be accepted without an uproar, an uprising and a wild and angry attack upon the royal family and statesmen who are even now popularly believed to be responsible for the defeat and humiliation of Spain.

It is not, therefore, difficult to con ceive that a condition of affairs might follow the first exchange of views as to the terms of peace that would drive the kingdom into a condition of an-archy, and leave it without a central huge prize at her heels, in the most the kingdom into a condition of an-

evernment of recognize i authority sufficient to treat with this country. Tha: would be bad for Spain, but not necessarily a matter of moment to us. We should only have to go on conquering occupying and pacifying, and, by the time one or other of the warring Spanish parties succeeded in establishing a new government of some sort, the coionial question would have been settled beyond hope of discussion.

It would be interesting to know what effect the fall of the Spanish throne would have upon General Blanco and his intended defense of Havana, Woul i he give up the fight on seeing the home country going to wreck in a civil war? Or would he stick it out, to be hopeles? of assistance, advice or encouragement frem Spain, and inevitably to be killed captured or starved by the American Army and Navy?

#### Death and Glory. The attack upon Santlago is being

developed in a way to bring great credit to General Shafter and h's army, as well as to the Cuban auxiliaries, who are doing good and gallant service. Success has promised to crown the movement since the hour when the vanguard was landed at a fortified position on the shore without loss. The achievement of debarking the whole expedition, with its equipage, animals and ammunition, in twenty hours is regarded with astonishment by European military experts, who say that the like has never been done before. There will be equal surprise when the share that the Rough Riders had in yesterday's skirmishing is thoroughly inderstood abroad. The command of Wood and Roosevelt, amounting to only half of their regiment, for the first time under fire, was ambushed by twelve hundred Spaniards concealed in th long grass and chapparal through which the Americans were skirmishing toward Santiago from Juragua. Two months ago the men who compose the Rough Riders were scattered over the face of the continent, and all but a few Regular Army men among them engaged in the pursuits of peace. Some were owboys on the plains. Other were halfbacks on college football teams, and great in athletics and Greek roots, Still others were millionaire clubmen, whose principal object in life was to kill time with four-in-hand drags, yachts and polo. But, aggregated into a command of horse, these composite elements in a few weeks became that splendid thing which has never failed the country at its need-a corps of American Volun

Although, as we have said, for the first time under fire, and ambushed by a greatly superior force, the Rough Riders charged fearlessly into the bush and routed the enemy, leaving, however, thirteen dead and many wounded on the field of glory. The country will grieve for the loss of these brave lads, but battles cannot be fought without wounds and death and women's tears. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!

For the credit and the interests of the ountry, few things could have happened better at this juncture than just such a display of American ability at short notice to transform the quiet citizen into an effective self-reliant soldier, able to cope with the regular troops of an enemy, even at the disadvantage which marked the first engagement of Wood and Roosevelt's men. It will exercise an immediate and marked effect upon European opinion of our ability to put a large army in the field at any time it may be required, and one not to be despised for its military qualities, The nation that can produce such troops in six weeks, from the cattle ranch, the university, the plow, bank parlor and club, and can scare up more than ten respected and counted with in all the world problems of the future. General Shafter has moved his bas

from Baiquiri westward to Sibouri, several miles nearer Santiago. From this of Morro Castle, the army has converged upon Juragua and Sevilla, and yesterday's operations have placed it in a situation to make an attack in force upon Linares' main position tomorrow, if the general should then consider the conditions propitious. General Shafter has already shown himself to be a push er and a hard hitter. So far he has kept the enemy on the run, and doubtless would continue to do so if there were any further room for retreat. But now the Spaniards have only the alternative of giving battle or surrendering, and we do not expect that they will do the latter without first making a fierce stand behind their entrenchments If circumstances have allowed the land-ing, transportation and emplacement of the siege guns, it is probable that Gen. Shafter will be able to wind up the ampaign in one sharp general engage ment, and eliminate the troops of Linares and the squadron of Cervera

The public will wait with breathless interest for every click of the telegraph instrument from now until Santiago has fallen, and the last gazette of hono and death has been issued from the adjutant general's office.

# Yankee Heroes.

The other day a little Yankee tug with two one-pounder guns, saw a steelprotected cruiser of five thousand six nundred tons, armed with five six-inch six 4.7-inch, nine twelve-pounders and one three-pounders rapid-fire guns four machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. It took this cruiser for a Spanlard, and immediately fired across her bow. The cruiser was English and her name was Talbot, so, after explana tions and apologies, the two vessels went their several ways, and there was no sanguinary battle. But it left the officers of the English man-of-way something to talk about. They were highly amused at the behavior of the Yankee, and said that they did not be lleve there was ever such a spectacle on the high-seas before-a tug-boat firing on a man-o'-war, and coming right along looking for trouble. The officer were amazed and aghast at such re markable nerve. But the humor of the situation struck them, and they laughed for an hour. Says an English spectator: "If the Talbot had been a Spanlard, I verily believe there would have been trouble."

Judging from the performances of our Navy thus far in the war, it seems likely that there would have been trouble. The little Mangrove, while cruis ing around off the coast of Florida jus after war was declared, came upon a big Spanish ship called the Panama

matter-of-fact way sconorivable. Not having enough men to spare for a prize crew, she had borrowed some sailors from a United States battleship in the vicinity, and the Panama had meekly ollowed along in the rear. The Wins ow was trying to do the work of a ship several times as large as she was when she was hit by that shot which killed Ensign Bagley and his men. And our marines at Guantanamo kept up their end of the fight against a for ive or six times their number, familiar with the country and with plenty of bush to hide in. It looks very much as

if the American soldier, and railor, too,

like his predecessor of Balnbridge's time, "liked odds of one to four." Instead of being worried over the allege. itention of Camara to move toward Ma nila through the Sucz Canal, the naval authorities rather hope that he will do so. It would give us an excellent excuse and opportunity to make a descent on the Spanish coast, and, in case it is learned from Port Said that the Cadiz fleet has ntered the ditch, a flying and a battle ship squadron will be sent within a few days thereafter to teach the Spaniards that respect for this country which they have never learned and sadly need to.

The war authorities are to be congra ulated on acquiring the seven 3,600-tor teamships which they have just bough or use as transports. Together thi plendid squadron of troopships could arry 15,000 men with their equipment Nothing that has happened lately in the ine of intelligent preparation for foreign service has been more encouraging. I

New York World, the Navy, Army and Cuban auxiliaries were to make a comsined attack on Santiago at daybreak this morning, in accordance with a joint ecision reached by Admiral Sampson and Generals Shafter and Garcia. This report has it that the force at Linares command does not exceed ten thousand thips' batteries by transferring guns to shore defenses. Under those circumtances it is possible that the co-operating ommanders may think it safe to bring on the final engagement at once.

After the affair at Santiago we are o the opinion that the Spaniards will have another military funeral, and that they the honors of war than a Matanzas mule

It now transpires that, as previously surmised, the Charleston was ordered to stop at the Ladrone islands, on her way o Manila, and destroy the Spanish fortifications so that when the Monterey ould reach the place she could coal in he harbor of San Juan de Guaban without fear of molestation from the forts which are unimportant works mounte with old smooth-bore guns.

It is reported that a significant little conversation took place not long ago beween Admiral Dewey and the German Prince Henry. When the American fleet left Chinese waters for Manila, the prince called on the commodore to say good-bye. The prince remarked, in a jesting way, but with his eye on Dewey, "I will send have." Dewey was not in the least troubled. He replied, with perfect grace, "I shall be delighted; but permit me to caution your highness to keep your ships from etween my guns and the enemy." That s one of the most characteristic stories ever told of Dewey. He can take a bit given and yet answer it with an underone of serious meaning. There are men who would have replied bluntly to the innuendo of this German prince with a good round Saxon word or two. There are other men who would have taken no of these things. He told the German to keep off our grass, in tones as gentle and language as smooth as if he had been asking him to dinner. And all this goes to prove that Admiral Dewey is not only point and Aguadores, just to the right a brave and skillful fighter, but something of a diplomatist.

We earnestly hope that Congress will not think of adjourning until the Twelfth Census has been completely provided for. The haste with which previous censuses have been taken in hand at the last minute thereby defeating careful and orderly organization of the means and force work has always led to an unavoidable but useless waste of money, and has seriously affected results in various This time the officers charged with the task should be given ample elsure in which to make their prepara tions, and it rests with Congress to make that possible. It is of the highest importance that the census bill should be passed at this session.

When the Hawaiian matter has been disposed of Senator Morgan expresses the hope that he can secure consideration for the Nicaragua canal bill, and get it through the Senate before adjournment. The same patriotism that has brought victory to the banner of Hawalian annexation ought to be in evidence for the next most pressing measure before the country. There will never be a better time to seize the chance to build and own that interoceanic ditch which is to make America the highway of the world's commerce than the present.

A Patriot Commits Suicide.

Key West, June 3.-Francesco Roger, a type setter on the Yara, a local Cuban organ, tried in April to enlist in the Cubar ommand of General Nunez, but was reected by the surgeon. Yesterday he nade another effort to enlist, but was refused. He tried to secure passage to Cu-ba on a ship he believed was going there, and falled in this. This morphing his dead body was found in the bay. His remorse at being unable..jo..engage in the war undoubtedly drove him to take his life.

A Weird Lint.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)
It was said of the late Confederacy in the p of its distress that to maintain its armies it had robbed the cradle and the grave. We have alfor staff appointments and in searching for ma-terial to make brigadier generals the President certainly is robbing the grave. Some most asten-fahing resurrections have been accomplished or fahing resurrections have been accomplished of men supposed to have been long deed, though in the case of the numerous Ohio men chosen for decoration it must be resurrented that an Ohio politician never dies. The resurrection of Adel-bert Ames, however, borden on the miraculous. Those whose memory reaches back to the recon-struction period will not need to be told who this warrior was, and they will wonder even more, than the younger folk how anybody came to think of him. The civil' war produced a sufficiently variegated list of civilian generals, but the list we are getting up now is positively weird.

A Masculine View.

### COALING A WARSHIP.

most terrific rate. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons will be consumed if the war lasts a year. Under 1,000 bollers coal is being licked up every moment. The steam gauges must be kept up. In 1597 our navy burned but 138,000 tons of coal, but then our warships spent most of their time at anchor, either with their fires

Conditions are different now. Not only the regular fighting ships, but the dozens into service, are under a full head of steam all the time, either waiting to jump at a moment's notice or steaming up and down the watery highways of the

It is costing Uncle Sam about \$15.000 day for coal alone, for he has to pay all orts of prices, from \$2 to \$18 a ton. his ships are at a home port, he can buy the best of coal from \$2 to \$2.50 a ton, but in some of the South American ports he is obliged to pay, whatever the coal merchants ask, and they are not always mod

est in their demands.

But the price of coal does not trouble us. We can afford it. It is the difficulty of getting coal when and where it is wanted and the further rask of getting it In the bunkers quickly that bothers. Bunkering is ilways a slow, tedious process. It is the one disadvantage of steam navigation which has not yet been

Coaling at a wharf is tedious enough; coaling at sea is still more difficult. A great amount of money has been spent in experimenting with new devices for coaling vessels, but as yet no process where rapidity is a factor has been discovered,

In coaling the auxiliary cruiser Har the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,960 tons, and the time re-quired to stow it in the bunkers is about forty hours. This, when a warship is in

a hurry to get to seg, is a long time to be used in stowing coal. The average cost of this work is about \$1,900.

Among the mechanical inventions for this purpose is a barge provided with square boxes that will hold about forty square boxes that will hold about forty tons each. These boxes or compartments are arranged so that they can be separately raised by mechanical means above the level of the ship's port. The coal is then discharged through a shoot into the ship. The device can hardly be said to be beyond the experimental stage. The great trouble is not in finding a device that can load the coal on the ship, but in taking care of it or stowing it away after it is on board. Coal cannot be received on board any more rapidly than received on board any more rapidly than it can be stored. The amount of coal that can be stowed away is about a ton

per man per hour.
In the West Indies they have not even advanced this far, and more primitive methods than the one described are still in vogue there. The work is done exclusively by negro women, who in a slow and measured tread file to and fro over the gangplank, each carrying about 10 pounds of coal in a basket on her head. In the Mediterranean ports the work is done in much the same way, except that

men instead of women do the work.

A great deal has been said and many suggestions have been made on this subject by naval constructors, who appreciate the deficiency in the present mode of bunkering warships and who are earnestly leading for some arrangement that estly looking for some arrangement that expedite the present tedious and in nient way of accomplishing this It is said that in the newest and Work. It is said that it in the elevest and latest improved warships of the United States Navy the demand for space is never satisfied. Naval officers have already learned that the coaling operations of a great warship are of vast import-ance, as a modern battleship or cruiser is as dependent for efficiency on coal as or

One of the most popular devices for loading coal is what is known as the sel loading coal is what is known as the self discharging barge, which, in comparison with others; is regarded as being successful. In these barges the coal is drawn out and carried up an incline plane to an aititude that will permit delivery through shoots into the ports of a ship. This is done by means of endless carriers or conveyers that are from by steam. One engineer and his assistant can manage to operate one of these barges, and cars handle from 80 to 191 tons an hour and stow it away in the bunkers.

Another device known as the Temperly transporter has been in use in France and has been known to stow on board a warship going at a rate of seven knots an hour 100 tons of coal in three hours.

# COMMANDER OF VANGUARD.

General Lawton, Who Heads Advance of the Army.

Major General Henry W. Lawton, who is commanding the vanguard of the army moving on Santiago, is a veteran of the civil war. Born in Ohio, in 1843, he became first sergeant of Company Ninth Indiana Volunteers, on April 18, 1881, and served through the war. He was brevetted colonel of volunteers on March 13, 1885, for gallant and meritorious service.

ous service.

He received a medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in leading a charge of sitrmishers against the enemy's rifle pits, taking them, with their occupants, and stubornly and successfulby resisting two determined attacks of the enemy to retake the works in front of Atlanta, Ga., on August 3, 1861, while serving as captain of Company A. Thir-tieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and

brigade officer of the day."

A few months after he was mustered out Lawton was appointed a second lieutenant in the Forty-first United States Infantry. In 1871 he was transferred to the cavalry. The opening of the present year found him inspector general, with the rank of Heutenant coronel. On May 4, last, President McKinley nominated him to be a major general and his ap-pointment was confirmed.

Militia Quella Oal-koah Riota. Oshkosh, Wis., June 25.-State troops 000 men, ordered here took possession of the mill district, which was in control of the mob last night. The rioters made but one demonstration, but their demeanor was sullen, and it is probable the troops will stay here for some time. Martia law has not been declared, but it is practically in effect. So far the list of casualties is as follows: Dead, James Morris, striker. Injured, John P. Able, cut about the head, fatally; C. N. Blake, skull fractured, will die; Edward Casey, cut with knife: Leroy Farr, hurt in the head: P. Knope, skull fractured; Peter Krueger ourt internally, and four others, not bad All are non-union men. Little busi-s is being done, and merchants are ness is being done, and mercan prepared to close their stores at the first sign of disturbance. It is thought that, as long as the troops remain the strikers one factory was in operation, the others having closed for fear of attack. Brigadier General Boardman, who has headquarters in City Hall, has issued an order to the troops directing them to protect life and property. If necess

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.)

Baron Rothschild, of Paris, has given the winnings of a horse race, \$50,000, to the poor of the city. It is easy to be generous with money that has not been earned.

It Would Be Troublesome.

(Front the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Of course, the astidiers must vote, but it we be awkward it 47th enemy should spring a battle on them on dection day.

Legt in the Shuffle.
(From the Philadelphia North American, pain really has accomplished something dawar. She reems actually to have rea

He Cannot Reach Manila Before Early in August.

THEN HE MUST SURRINGIR

He Will Find Dewey With a Squadron Far Superior to His Spanish Ficet, and the American Plag Waving in Port and Harbor. Spain's Makeshift Squadron.

mara has salled with his fleet from Maita for the Philippines, he cannot, supposing that his squadron travels at the rate of 200 miles a day, arrive at Mani.a until August. Camara will be at least forty days en route.

Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron at Ma-Francisco. The Monadnock left for Manile on Thursday. Allowing her to proceed across the Pacific at the same rate of speed that Camara's fleet will use in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, our monitor will report to the flag by July 30. Dewey's squadron after the arrival of the Monadnock will consist of that vessel and the Monterey, both modern monitors the protected croisers Olympia Charleston, Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston, the gunbont Petrel and the McCulloch.

The Monterey must be pretty near Manila now, and the first detachment of troops, accompanied by the Charleston, is due to arrive before the end of this

If Admiral Camara is really bound for Manila he will find the harbor and the town an American port and he will have to surrender. The distances Camara must sail to

The distances Camara must sail to reach Manila are: Malta to Port Said, 1,600 miles; through the Dead Sea to Aden, 1,310 miles; Aden to Colombo, 2,130 miles; Colombo to Singapore, 1,570 miles; Singapore to Manila, 1,39 miles.

The Spanish fleet consists of these ves-

Displacement.Guns. ers 12,000 Giralda, auxiliary gunboat ..... 1,000

The Pelayo has not been positively lo-cated with the squadron. There are ru-mors that she is still at Cartagona, but this makes little difference, though she and the Carlos V are the only vessels of The Pelayo's armament is composed of

two 12.5-inch and two 11-inch breech load-ers, nine 5.5-inch and some smaller rapid fire guns. The Carlos V mounts two 11-inch, eight 5.5-inch and four 3.9-inch guns. The 55-inch is the piece to be found on board the Rapido and Patriota, the two

three transports, carrying troops and armed with 5.5-inch guns, but they need

not be reckoned with.

Rear Admiral Dewey has, or will have
by the time the Spanish squadron reaches
Manila, eight fighters, two of them armored, mounting sixty-five guns, all, excepting the ten 5-inch guns of the Olympia, being of 5-inch caliber or more, while only six of the fifty-four guns of the Span-ish squadron are above 5.5-inch. In the way of armor the Pelayo has a belt varying from 17.7 inches to 11.8 inch-

ea. Her barbettes are 11.8 inches, her bulkheads 15.7 inches, and the protective deck 25 inches. This armor is steel.

The Monterey has 13 inches on her side, 14 inches on barbettes and a protective deck 3 inches thick. It is confidently believed that the armor of our ships is the

on the Carlos V is 9.8 inches Armor on the Carlos V is 9.8 inches thick on the barbettes, and she has a protective deck of 6.5 inches. The monitor Monadnock has a 9-inch steel belt and 7.5-inch turrets, and a 2inch steel deck. She is only 4,000 tons, but the monitor should, from the nature of her construction, be able to do up the Carlos V quite as easily as the Monie-

rey can do up the Pelayo. The two squadrons really should not The two squadrons really should not be compared, for, excepting the two armored ships, the Pelayo and Carlos V, the Spanish squadron consists only of makeshifts that cannot stand against the excellent men-of-war and well-trained crews of Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron.

# THE ASCOT'S LIVELY TRIP.

Escaped Spanish Warships and Sav the Failure of Jimines.

New York, June 25.-Between eluding capture by Spanish warships off the Canary Islands and witnessing the disastrous Jimines expedition at Monte Chris ti, San Domingo, Capt. Cates and the crew of the American brig Ascot, arriving yesterday, had an exciting trip. The brig salled from Las Palmas, Ca-The brig salled from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, the very day war was declared. Coasting along one of the Canaries the same night, he salled near two Spanish warships. The skipper could see the men moving about the decks, but his vessel evidently was not recognized, for she sailed out of harm's way without a hall or shot. out a hall or shot.

When off Monte Christi a shot from the

tug Wampatuck made the Ascot heave to, but Capt. Cates was allowed to pro-ceed. While the Ascot was at Monte Christi Jiminez landed with his ill-star-red expedition, which was diverted from asion to Cuba.

"Twelve men went ashore from the fli-oustering vessel," Capt. Cates said yes-erday. "They attacked the governor's house and made him a prison house and made him a prisoner. The guards were soon on the scene, and chased the filiburters into a small boat, in which they put out. The solders fired on the boat, wounding several, and capturing all but Jiminez. Some of the prisoners were executed."

Capt: Cates said his vessel was consigned to Jiminez at Monte Christi, and that the nutberfiles were suspicious of him until he assured them of his innocession.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)
"The preatest, mistake that could have be made," asid an old Confederate veteran, "is m made," said an old Confederate veteran, "is mobilizing voluntees tecops at home. I saw it illlustrated during our war, and it has been a 
source of wonder to me how the mistake could 
have ever been duplicated. Away from home and 
home temptations, 'men will put up with almost 
anything, but keep them within sight and sound 
of the good things they are heaving and every 
hardship is magnified and becomes positive illtreatment. Chaffing-under the unaccustomed restraint, deburred from luxuries and enjoyment 
within their very reach and under their very eye, 
as it were, it is only with the strongest effort 
that the volunteer sticks to his path of duty, to 
say nothing of ebbing patriotism. They expect it 
all and accept it as a martyrdom in an enemy's 
country, make light of hardship anywhere else 
them right-eat-home, but here, on their own 
stamping ground, it is not surprising that, deprived of the commonest necessities, water, tents, 
clothing arms, scantily fed, that the men rapidly 
become disgussified, and wish they hadn't responded to the first call."

Encouraging. (From the Chicago Nows.)

Mr. Pockenham—Well, do you think his lordship means business?

Miss Porkenham—Yes: I am almost sure of it. He spoke last night, of hiring an expert accountant to go over your books.

Kanson Philosophy. (From the Atchison Globe.)
What a blow It houst be to a mother to a year and a half for a little hair in her baby's baid head, and then have it

#### LIGHTNING RILLS A SOLDIER

Members of the Second New York

Dend and Injured.

Tampa, Fla., June 25.—A stroke of lightning, which accompanied a terrido rainstorm at 8:30 o'clock last night, killed one man and injured fourteen others in the camp of the Second New York Pari-

the camp of the Second New York Resiment of Volunteers, which was recruited from Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady and Syracuse.

Fred P. Nichols, aged-twenty-two, of Troy, private in Company C, was killed. The injured were: J. J. Barnwell, of Troy, private in Company F; William Blanchard, of Troy, a private; Charles J. Case, of Troy, a private; Charles J. Case, of Troy, private in Company C; William Hamilton, of Troy, corporal Company C; John Harper, of Troy, private Company C; J. S. Jones, of Schenectady, private Company F; A. J. McBride, of Troy, private Company C; L. E. Schemerhorn, of Schenectady, private Company F; C. L. E. Schemerhorn, of Schenectady, private Company F; William Sidmore, of Troy, private Company C; F. C. Simmons, of Schenectady, private Company C; F. C. Simmons, of Schenectady, private Company F; Edward Wales, of Syracuse, private Company A. None of the injured, according to the report of Surgeon Brumer, will die, but they are in the general hospital, and surgeons are working over them at 10 o'clock.

surgeons are working over them at 10 The storm which brought death and

The storm which brought death and injury to the men of the Second swept over the Florida coast with the intensity that characterizes tropical storms.

It started as a big blow, which was followed by a heavy downpour of rain, soaking the tents of the troops camped within twenty miles of Tampa.

The camp of the Second New York was just made this morning. The regiment was marched from the camp it has used for a month south of the city to a point on Tampa Heights, three miles from the city.

miles from the city.

The men were lying about their picturesque campfires when the storm broke upon them. They made a rush for their tents—little shelter tents, in which two men are supposed to sleep.

For a time they were drenched, but did not mind it. Pretty soon the rain died down, and the thunder and light-

ning began.

The electrical display was very iant and terrible, according to the de scription given by the men.

#### CALLED HIM A SPY.

James H. Edwards, Who Was in Jail in Havans, Returns.

Reading, Pa., June 25,-James H. Edwards, general secretary of the Reading Young Men's Christian Association reached here vesterday after passing through a series of thrilling experiences. riosity, intending to look into the work of the Red Cross, do a little corresponding for a local newspaper, and return in-

side of a month. After he had been in Hayana for short time he was seized for an American spy and put into prison. Mr. Edwards is an Englishman, has never been natu railzed, and is therefore a subject of the Queen. He applied to the British consul for help, and his request was practically ignored. For six weeks he was kept be-

hind bolts and bars.

He wrote a letter to his Reading friends on May 2 telling them of his plight. The prison officials assured him that it would be forwarded to its destination, but it was never received here, and Mr. Ed-wards' friends have been greatly concerned for him. The Spanish officials confiscated his personal property and lef-

him in sore straits.

When finally deported in H. M. S. Talbeen taken, and all he could do was to enlist as a seaman on the first ship bound for home. He left on the Altal, and ar-rived in New York Wednesday. It was reported recently in a letter written by Sister Mary Wifberforce to a New York newspaper that Mr. Edwards had been made insane by his confinement. This he declares to be wholly untrue. He is in fairly good health, and was well fed and cared for in prison, though constantly deceived and put off with false promises of release. He has good words to say of General Blance.

# SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

The Village of Fredonia, N. Y., in Strict Quarantine.

Fredonia, N. Y., June 3.-Smallpox is raging in this village, and people who can escape the strict quarantine placed around the place are fleeing to other parts of the country to escape contagion. About three weeks ago the Joshua Simpkins Comedy Company, a theatrical organization, played an engagement in this place, and since the departure of the company it has been ascertained that one of its members was suffering from smallpox while here. Since that time the disease has appeared in all parts of the town, and the board of health has received notice of the increase. The neighboring city of Dunkirk has extablished a strict quarantine against Fre-donia, and all communication between the two has been suspended. The State board of health has been appealed to, and has ordered Dr. Curtis, the board's expert, to come to Fredonia to take charge of the

Reports from other towns and cities in this section of the country state that the residents of Fredonia who have fled from this place have been placed under quaran-

Laurel, Md., June 25.-Hon. A. A. Adee Second Assistant Secretary of State, has removed from Washington to his country place, "Yarrow Farm," located a few miles north of Laurel, in Howard Coun

#### A NEW WAR MACHINE.

perfor to His Gun. New York, June 25.—Col. A. R. Buffington, inventor of the disappearing gun now used by the Government, is working day and night at the United States reservation in Dover, N. J., on a new invention, which it is thought will be even nore Important than the one which has nade him famous. Just what the invention is Col. Buffington will not say. that he was engaged on such important work. It is quite certain, though,

fore the present war is over.

It is the development of an idea that came to Col. Buffington in 1873, about the time that he advised the use of a disappearing gun. There was every prospect of a war with Spain when he advocated the use of the gun carriage which has proven of inestimable value. Col. Buffington says the disappearing gun was an idea merely incidental to the

greater invention on which he was work-ing in 1873, and which he is confident he you no information on the subject. You know yourself how unwise it would be in

working on?"
Col. Buffington smiled—that was all. When the Government adopted the disappearing gun invention Col. Buffington asserted in the specification that he dedicated the patent to the United Stargs to

have, make or buy elsewhere, without payment of royalties. Asked about such a reckless disregard for opportunities for wealth he said yesterday:
"Everything I have invented I have given to Uncle Sam. Why shouldn't 1? I given to Uncle Sam. Why should I I I received my education at his expense, and all that comes out of my brain certainly ought to go to Uncle Sam and will go to him."

Col. Buffington was educated at West

Col. Bumngton was educated at West Point after leaving school in Wheeling, W. Va., which city was his birthplace. From 1881 to 1892 he was stationed at the Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal. Afterward he was sent to Rock Island, where he remained more than five years, and built the magnificent new bridge across the

#### BREWERS NOT TO "TREAT."

inlque Method of Settling a Dispute About Taxes.

Wilmington, Del., June 25.-The trouble etween the local brewers and the saloon keepers over the price of beer was set-tled in a unique manner this afternoon parties.

The brewers had decided to increase the price of beer one dollar a barrel, which would make the saloonkeepers pay the increased Government tax. The ga-loon men threatened to boycott the brewers, and buy their goods elsewhere. It was decided that the price should re-It was decided that the price should remain the same, is a barrel, but that hereafter the collectors of the brewerles on their weekly rounds should not "set up the drinks to the house." The custom has been for the collectors to treat everybody and the saloons were usually crowded when they came around. The brewers say that what they will save by the treating will pay the tax.

CODFISH FOR CURAN SOLDIERS

The Junta Purchases a Big Supply New York, June 25.-What will be the first shipment of food from the Cubans of this country to the Cuban warriors in the field is now ready for transportation. The Cuban Junta has purchased 500 tons of dried codfish from Norway, which was on its way to Havana when that port was blockaded.

The fish was unloaded in this city and was offered to the United States at a low figure. It was not accepted, even at bar-gain counter rates, as dried codfish is not part of the bill of fare of a United States soldier. It was not of a quality that has a sale in this country. The owners of the codish were at a loss for a customer until the Junta stepped in and purchased the entire lot.

# A BOLD CUBAN REFUGEE.

Cantain Robinson Will Return to New York, June 25.-Capt, John Robin-

son, a Cuban refugee, captain of the 40port to Cuba next week. The sloop has een taking in stores preparatory to starting next Wednesday morning, Capt. Robinson is known to the men along the water front as one of the first refu to come from Cuba two years ago. Robinson, who is an american, went to Cuba when a child. When the revolution broke out, he was the owner of a sugar plantation in the province of Santiago de Cuba. He was known by the Spaniards to have sheltered a band of insurgents and in consequence his plantation houses were destroyed. He then fled to this country. He went to Portland, Me., and there built the sloop. Itobinson list week salled from Portland alone in the

trader and completed a sfx days pas-

sage to this port last Thursday. He says he believes the war in Cuba will be over in a few weeks, and his plan is to sail

down the coast at his leisure to Key

West and as soon as hostilities cease to

Cuba and take possession of his ea-He will go alone. Trained for It.

"It seems to me that those society men is "Think of the fashionable crushes they have been in."

# Eyes Tested in Our Ophthalmic ROOMS FREE.

An examination is given of the same exact character and thoroughness that an oculist will charge you \$10 for. One of the best optician-oculists (Mr. A. G. Hamilton) in this town is located here-and is ready at all times to give your eyes a thorough examination-free of charge. Mr. Hamilton does not-as many unscrupulous parties in town will do-suggest glasses in every case. His advice is honest and can be thoroughly relied on. If glasses are really needed-we furnish them at the very

Mothers, take advantage of our "Children's Day," Saturday-bring your children and get proper advice as to what their eyes need.

HARRIS & Co.,